

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Redundancy management for BIOS sets the environment where the OS can use hardware for preventing the system startup from being disabled even if the BIOS is updated according to the CPU stepping change. The BIOS is redundant-managed by a pair of memories (32, 33), so that the memory in operation is switched to the memory in standby when the BIOS cannot be booted, and system startup is prevented from being disabled. When the BIOS is updated according to the CPU stepping change, data is written not to the two BIOS memories simultaneously but only to the BIOS memory in standby, and the BIOS currently in operation is not updated.